



Grade /6.....

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English section

Student's name /.....
sheetsTerm3

Revision

Read the following comprehension and answer the questions

Banks are places where people can keep their money. Most people use banks to save money in their savings accounts and to pay money from their checking accounts. Today, when a person earns money from their job, their paycheck is often electronically deposited (put) into their savings or checking account. Then, he or she can pay their bills by writing checks from their checking accounts or pay online where their bills are electronically connected to their bank accounts. Banks also give loans to people. People may use the bank's money to buy new houses, cars, or to start businesses among other reasons. The bank makes money from lending by charging interest. In other words, people have to pay back more than they borrowed. This amount depends on how risky the bank thinks the borrower is and how fast the loan is paid back among other things.

1.) How much "interest" do borrowers have to pay?

- A.) Most borrowers don't have to pay interest.
- B.) Everyone pays the same amount of interest.
- C. The story doesn't tell.
- D.) It depends on a lot of things.

2.) What do people do with bank's money?

- A.) Buy houses
- B.) Buy Cars
- C.) Start Businesses
- D.) All of the above

3.) How do banks make money?

- A.) By saving customer deposits.
- B.) Charging interest to those they lend to.
- C.) By having a lot of accounts.
- D.) Electronically

4.) How does "interest" work?

- A.) Banks pay people more money than they borrowed.
- B.) Banks require people to pay back money they borrowed very quickly.

C.) Banks require people to pay back the same amount of money they borrowed.

D.) Banks require people to pay back more money than they borrowed.

5.) What do banks NOT do?

A.) Help people get jobs.

B.) Provide a place where people can pay their bills from.

C.) Provide a place where people can save their money.

D.) Lend money to people

Read the following comprehension and answer the questions

The blue whale is the largest living animal to have ever lived on the planet Earth. Blue Whales are way larger than the largest dinosaur that ever lived. The largest Blue Whales can grow as large as 100 feet long, which is longer than three school buses put together! Even though blue whales are huge, they eat tiny creatures known as krill. Krill are tiny shrimp-like animals.

The whale simply opens its mouth, fills it with krill and salt water, and filters the water out of plates in its mouth called baleen. The blue whale may eat over 8,000 pounds of krill in a single day!

1.) What happens to the salt water that the Blue Whale gulps

A. It gets turned to fresh water.

B. It swallows the water.

C. It filters it out.

D. The passage doesn't say.

2.) The Blue Whale eats....

A. sharks.

B. big fish.

C. humans.

D. small creatures called krill.

3.) What is NOT true?

A. The Blue Whale is larger than the largest dinosaur.

B. The Blue Whale can eat 8,000 pounds of krill per day.

C. The Blue Whale is smaller than some elephants.

D. The Blue Whale can grow longer than three school buses

4.) A Blue Whale can grow as long as _____ feet.

5.) A Blue Whale....

- A. is large, but smaller than some dinosaurs.
- B. is large, but smaller than a school bus.
- C. is larger than any animal that has ever lived on Earth.
- D. uses its sharp teeth to chew up large fish.

Read the following comprehension and answer the questions

The Arctic Fox is a small fox found commonly in the arctic regions of the world. Measuring a little less than three feet in length, this fox is mottled brown in the summer and pure white in the winter. Adult foxes weigh between six and twenty pounds, though most are closer to six. Its thick fur coat helps insulate it from the freezing temperatures and windswept snow.

The arctic fox is the ultimate survivor. It will eat just about anything including insects, small mammals, birds, ducks, geese, eggs, and even an occasional snowy owl. Lemmings, small mouse-like mammals, are its most common prey. In fact, when populations of lemmings crash every three or four years, so do populations of foxes. Arctic foxes will eat berries and seaweed as well. When food is scarce, arctic foxes become scavengers. The arctic fox is sometimes preyed upon by polar bears.

Arctic fox vixens (female foxes) can give birth to as many as 25 kits (baby foxes) in the springtime (the largest of any carnivore). Most litters, however, contain between five and eight kits. Both male and female foxes help take care of the young.

While the arctic fox is common throughout much of the Arctic region, it is exceedingly rare in the Scandinavian nations of Norway, Sweden, and Finland, where populations never recovered from severe overhunting. In addition, recent movements of the Red Fox into Arctic Fox territory, probably as a result of global warming, threaten the arctic fox population as well.

1.) Which is NOT true about the size of an Arctic Fox?

- A. Most are close to 20 pounds.
- B. Some can reach 20 pounds.
- C. Most are near six pounds.
- D. They can grow to three feet in length .

2.) What is the main prey of the Arctic Fox?

- A. eggs
- B. lemmings
- C. birds
- D. insects

3.) Populations of Arctic Foxes rise and fall according to

- A. the severity of the winter.
- B. the warmth of the summer.
- C. the population of polar bears.
- D. the population of lemmings .

4.) What do Arctic Foxes do when food is scarce?

- A. Move south
- B. Become scavengers
- C. Eat more berries and seaweed
- D. Become prey for polar bears

5.) How often do Arctic Foxes eat Snowy Owls.

- A. Very often
- B. Somewhat often
- C. Never
- D. Not often

6.) What does the word “insulate” mean in the sentence below?

- A. protect
- B. cool
- C. catch
- D. warn

7.) If an answer to a question is “5 to8,” what is the question?

- A. How many kits can a vixen have?
- B. How many litters does a female fox have in her lifetime?
- C. How many kits does a female fox normally give birth to?
- D. How many kits survive?

8.) Complete the analogy: Vixen: Fox :: _____ : Lion

- A. Tiger
- B. Cub
- C. Savanna
- D. Lioness

9.) Which is NOT true about Arctic Foxes

- A. The Arctic Fox is never prey.
- B. They will eat almost anything.
- C. They are rare in Sweden.
- D. They have brown summer coats.

10.) Where would I find information about threats to the Arctic Fox?

- A. Introductory paragraph.
- B. Second paragraph.
- C. Third paragraph.
- D. Concluding paragraph.

Read the following comprehension and answer the questions

Windsor Palace is the world's largest and oldest continuously inhabited castle. Occupying over 484,000 square feet, it is over 240 times the size of an average house. William the Conqueror built the first castle on the grounds between 1070 and 1086, but the castle that exists today was largely built by Edward of Windsor in 1350. Edward of Windsor authorized the construction of a new keep, a large chapel, and new fortifications. From a distance, the castle appears dominated by a massive round tower in its center. In 1475, King Edward IV authorized construction of St. George's Chapel as a cathedral and royal

mausoleum. The chapel became an important destination for pilgrims in the late medieval period and is probably the most famous of the structures within Windsor Palace. During the 1500's and 1600's, Windsor Castle was damaged as a result of various wars. In 1660, however, Charles II became interested in restoring the castle and laid out plans for "The Long Walk," a three-mile long avenue running south from the castle. Charles II also had the royal apartments and St. George's Hall rebuilt.

The royal apartments were spectacular, with numerous carvings, frescoes, and tapestries. The artwork acquired during the rebuilding of Windsor Castle became known as the Royal Collection, which remains relatively unchanged today. In 1824, George IV moved into the castle and was granted 300,000 pounds to renovate Windsor Castle. The entire castle was remodeled and the architect, Jeffrey Wyattville, succeeded in blending the castle to seem like one entity rather than a collection of buildings. Wyattville raised and lowered the heights of various buildings to give them symmetry and improved the appearance and structure of others.

1. Much of Windsor Castle was constructed under the orders of...
 - A. William the Conqueror
 - B. George IV
 - C. Edward of Windsor
 - D. King Edward IV
2. In 1824, George IV moved into the castle and was granted 300,000 pounds to renovate Windsor Castle. Which of the following is closest to the definition of "renovate"?
 - A. remodel
 - B. rebuild
 - C. tear down
 - D. calculate

3. Select all that are true:

- a. Windsor Castle seems dominated from a distance by a large tower
- b. Windsor Castle is the largest castle
- c. Windsor Castle is the oldest continually inhabited castle
- d. Windsor Castle burned down many times in its history.

4. Who laid out plans for the "Long Walk?"

- A. Charles II
- B. William the Conqueror
- C. Jeffery Wyattville
- D. King Edward IV

5. Who made major renovations to the castle in 1824?

- A. Jeffrey Wyattville
- B. Charles II
- C. St. George
- D. King Edward IV

6. The royal mausoleum of Windsor Castle is known as...

- A. The Royal Collection
- B. St. George's Chapel
- C. Wyattville Hall
- D. The Long Walk

7. Which statement best describes Windsor Castle?

- A. Larger than a normal house
- B. Much larger than a normal house
- C. Somewhat larger than a normal house.
- D. Smaller than a normal house

8. What is the "Royal Collection?"

- A. The name used to describe the Royal Family
- B. A collection of valuable race horses
- C. A term used to describe the many castles and homes owned by the Royal Family
- D. A valuable collection of artwork.

9. What happened last?

- A. Edward of Windsor authorized the construction of a new keep
- B. St. George's Chapel was built
- C. Charles II laid out plans for the "Long Walk"
- D. William the Conqueror lived in the castle.

10. Which of the following was not part of the royal apartments?

- A. tapestries

- B. carvings
- C. stables
- D. frescoes

Read the following comprehension and answer the questions

Have you ever had the flu? If you have, you know how miserable it can make you feel. Most kids will get the flu sometime during their school years. When you have the flu, you usually get a fever (which can be high), have a cough, feel very tired, and may have a sore throat as well. It can make you feel sick for a few days or for as long as a week.

Sometimes, it can be hard to tell if you have the flu or a cold, but with the flu, you'll usually have a higher fever and feel much worse. The flu is a type of virus, which means medicine will only help the symptoms such as the cough and fever. For most kids, the flu comes and goes, but for some, it can be a serious illness. Most kids get the flu in the winter because germs spread more easily when kids are inside in settings such as class rooms. The best way to prevent yourself from getting the flu is to wash your hands often, keep your hands to yourself, and go to your doctor for the flu shot or mist.

1.) According to the author...

- a.) most kids don't even realize they have the flu.
- b.) the flu can't easily spread from one person to another.
- c.) most kids get the flu in winter.
- d.) medicine can help kill the flu.

2.) What is the best meaning of the word "symptoms" as used in the following sentence?

The flu is a type of virus, which means medicine will only help the **symptoms** such as the cough and fever.

- a.) viruses
- b.) colds
- c.) signs
- d.) medicines

3.) Based on the following sentence, which of the following might be another setting where the flu could easily spread?

Most kids get the flu in the winter because germs spread more easily when kids are inside in settings such as classrooms.

- a.) A city park
- b.) The baseball field
- c.) A day-care center
- d.) A forest

4.) Which of the following WOULD NOT help you in preventing the flu?

- a.) Getting a flu shot or flu mist
- b.) Washing your hands often
- c.) Keeping your hands to yourself
- d.) Shaking the hands of your classmates

5.) Which sentence has the same meaning as this sentence:

For most kids, the flu comes and goes, but for some, it can be a serious illness.

- a.) For the flu, kids can be a serious illness.
- b.) For most kids, the flu is a serious illness, but for some, it comes and goes.
- c.) The flu comes and goes for some kids.
- d.) While the flu can be a serious illness, most kids who get it will recover.

6.) What does the author IMPLY in the following sentence?

The flu is a type of virus, which means medicine will only help the symptoms such as the cough and fever.

- a.) Medicine will not help your fever or sore throat.
- b.) Medicine will NOT be able to kill the flu.
- c.) You should not bother taking medicine if you have the flu.
- d.) The flu is not really a virus.

7.) What question is answered in the first paragraph?

- a.) How do I prevent the flu?
- b.) How long does the flu last?
- c.) When does the flu spread?
- d.) How many people get the flu?

8.) Why is the flu most easily spread in the winter?

- a.) Because kids are inside in classroom settings
- b.) Because kids are outside playing in the cold
- c.) Because there is less daylight in winter days
- d.) Because kids start washing their hands more in the summer

Read the following comprehension and answer the questions

Pyramids reading comprehension

The Great Pyramid at Giza is one of the world's most amazing landmarks. Rising high above the Sahara Desert in the Giza region of northern Egypt, the Great Pyramid stands some 450 feet into the burning desert sky and occupies an area of 13 acres. The rough climate of the Sahara has actually caused the pyramid to shrink 30 feet from its original height. The pyramid was such an amazing feat of engineering that it remained the tallest structure in the world for over 3800 years! The entire pyramid was originally faced with polished limestone to make it shine brilliantly in the sun.

Most Egyptologists, scientists who study ancient Egypt, agree that the Great Pyramid was built around 2560 BC, a little more than 4,500 years ago. It took tens of thousands of workers twenty years to build. The pyramid contains over two million stone blocks. Although most of the blocks weigh two or three tons, some weigh up to 80 tons! The Great Pyramid of Giza was ordered built by the Pharaoh Khufu as a magnificent tomb. His vizier (advisor), Hemon, is credited with being the pyramid's architect. Khufu's pyramid is actually part of a complex of pyramids that includes the Pyramid of Khafre, the smaller Pyramid of Menkaure, a variety of smaller pyramids and structures, and the Great Sphinx. The Great Pyramid of Giza is the last remaining of the Seven Wonders of the World.

1. Where is the Great Pyramid NOT located?

- A. Giza
- B. Southern Egypt
- C. Sahara Desert
- D. Northern Egypt

2. The Great Pyramid was built a little more than _____ years ago.

3. How many stone blocks make up the pyramid?

- A. More than two million
- B. 3800
- C. 4,500
- D. 2,560

4. Most of the blocks in the pyramid weigh about _____ tons.

- A. five
- B. two or three
- C. 4,500
- D. 80

5. The Great Pyramid of Giza has shrunk about _____ feet.

6. Egyptians used polished _____ to make the pyramid shine in the sun.

7. The Pharaoh _____ ordered the pyramid to be built as his _____.

- A. Hemon;; tomb
- B. Khufu;; wonder of the world
- C. vizier;; tomb
- D. Khufu;; tomb

8. Which of the following definitions best describes the meaning of "complex" in the passage?

- A. group or set
- B. pyramid
- C. materials
- D. army

9. Which is NOT part of complex of pyramids?

- A. The Sphinx
- B. The Pyramid of Khafre
- C. The Tomb of King Tut
- D. The Great Pyramid of Giza

10. Which of the following is FALSE?

- A. Khufu was Hemon's vizier and architect.
- B. Hemon was Khufu's vizier and architect.
- C. The Pyramid took tens of thousands of workers about twenty years to complete
- D. The Great Pyramid is the last of the Seven wonders of the World.

Read the following comprehension and answer the questions

spiders reading comprehension

Spiders are not insects! They are actually arachnids -invertebrates (animals without backbones) that have eight legs and which inject venom. Spiders are found on every continent except Antarctica. There are over 44,000 known kinds of spiders. Spiders are found in every kind of habitat and are often found in homes!

Spiders are unique among animals in that many spin webs out of silk. The webs trap insects and other prey to be eaten later. Larger spiders, such as wolf spiders, huntsman, and tarantulas attack prey rather than spin webs. One spider that was recently discovered even flings itself at prey like a slingshot! Most spiders eat insects, but tarantulas and larger spiders will eat small lizards and mammals as well. Many people fear spiders.

In fact, a fear of spiders has its own name: Arachnophobia! Most spiders, however, are totally harmless to humans and are actually beneficial because they eat insect pests. Even the largest tarantula in existence, the Goliath Bird-eating Tarantula, is harmless to humans. A tarantula bite is said to be about as painful as a bee sting. Some spiders, however, such as the Black Widow Spider, are dangerous to humans. Bites from these spiders usually require immediate medical attention.

1. What are spiders?
 - A. mammals
 - B. insects
 - C. arachnids
 - D. tarantulas
2. Which of the following statements best describe spiders?
 - A. Most are not harmful to humans.
 - B. None are harmful to humans.
 - C. Most are harmful to humans.
 - D. All are harmful to humans
3. Where are spiders NOT found?
 - A. in Antarctica
 - B. in cold climates
 - C. in deserts
 - D. in homes
4. What would be the best title for the third paragraph?
 - A. The Diet of Spiders
 - B. Spider Webs
 - C. Spider Bites
 - D. The Habitats of Spiders
5. What does "unique" mean in the following sentence?
Spiders are unique among animals in that many spin webs out of silk
 - A. old
 - B. fun
 - C. similar to
 - D. different
6. Which is NOT true about spiders?
 - A. They inject venom
 - B. They have eight legs
 - C. Some eat lizards and small mammals
 - D. All spin webs
7. Which of the following questions is NOT answered in the passage?
 - A. How large is the largest spider in the world?
 - B. How painful is a tarantula bite?
 - C. Is the Black Widow Spider harmful to humans?
 - D. What is the largest tarantula inexistence?
8. Black Widow bites are....
 - A. painful, but not serious
 - B. very serious
 - C. not too serious
 - D. harmless

9. Which of the following sentence is correct?

- A. A tarantula bite is said to be about as painful as a bee sting.
- B. The webs trap insects and other prey to be eaten later.
- C. Many people fear spiders.
- D. Bites from these spiders usually require immediate medical attention.

10. What does the author suggest in the first sentence:

Spiders are not insects! They are actually arachnids –invertebrates (animals without backbones) that have eight legs and which inject venom.

- A. Arachnids are a kind of insect
- B. That spiders do not have backbones
- C. That spiders do not have eight legs
- D. That many people think spiders are insects

Read the following comprehension and answer the questions

Shark reading Comprehension

Description: The great white shark is the largest predatory shark and is probably the most well-known and feared shark. The great white shark is gray or bluish above and white below. The largest great whites can reach lengths of 22 feet and weigh up to 5,000 pounds. Most are between 13 and 16 feet long and weigh 1,500-2,400 pounds. The great white has massive teeth, which are positioned in rows and serrated. When the great white attacks, it bites its prey and shakes its head back and forth. The serrated teeth act as a saw and literally tear the victim apart. The great white shark often swallows many of its own teeth in an attack.

Diet: The great white shark normally feeds on fish, seals, dolphins, porpoises, otters, and turtles. It is thought to locate its prey by electro sense and by smell. Like all sharks, great whites have special pores called Ampullae of Lorenzini, which enable them to detect the electromagnetic fields radiated by moving organisms. Great whites can detect voltage as small as one half billionth of a volt.

Great whites employ several hunting techniques depending on the prey. Most of the time, the shark will remain still underwater before ambushing its prey from underneath. In the case of hunting some kinds of seals, the impact of the shark is so powerful that it knocks both the shark and the seal clear out of the water. With larger prey such as elephant seals, the shark will simply take a huge bite out of it and wait for it to bleed to death. When hunting dolphins, the shark will attack from above, presumably to avoid detection from the dolphin's echolocation.

Range/Habitat: Great white sharks are most commonly observed throughout the world's sub-arctic coastal waters, though they likely spend most of their time in the open ocean. Highest concentrations are found in the waters off the coast of South Africa, Australia, California, and Mexico. The great white shark is also

found in the Adriatic and Mediterranean Seas. They generally prefer water between 54 and 75 degrees Fahrenheit.

Reproduction: A Great white shark has never been observed giving birth, however pregnant females have been caught. It is known to be ovoviviparous (young develop in eggs within the mother's body).

Females give birth to eight or nine pups that are about five feet in length upon birth. Great whites reach reproductive maturity when the male is about 12 feet long and the female about 13 feet long. It is thought that great white sharks live up to 40 years in the wild, but this estimate may be too low.

Shark Attacks: Despite the fear of great white sharks, at least in part generated by Steven Spielberg's 1975 movie, Jaws, great white sharks do not target humans as prey. Most attacks are attributed to mistaken identity. Sharks can easily mistake humans for seals. Many human injuries caused by great white sharks are cases of test-biting. If a shark is unsure about a floating object, it often gives it a test bite to determine what kind of object it is. While such bites do little damage to buoys and other objects, they obviously can inflict serious damage on the human body.

1. Which of the following is least likely?

- A. Finding a 15-foot-long great white shark
- B. Finding a great white shark hunting a porpoise
- C. Finding a great white shark in 85degree (Fahrenheit) water
- D. Finding a great white shark that weighs 2,000 pounds

2. The maximum weight of MOST Great White Sharks is _____ pounds.

- A. 4,200
- B. 2,400
- C. 24,000
- D. 5,000

3. Select all of the following that are normal parts of the great white sharks diet.

- A. Humans
- B. Fish
- C. Dolphins
- D. Seals

4. The _____ are specialized pores that allow a shark to detect magnetic fields of moving organisms.

- A. Electromagnets
- B. Echolocation
- C. Ampullae of Lorenzini
- D. Serrations

5. What does ovoviviparous mean?

- A. It refers to animals whose young develop in eggs within the mother's body.
- B. It refers to animals that lay eggs

C. It refers to animals whose young develop outside the mother's body.

D. It refers to animals that do not lay eggs

6. You would have something in common with the great white shark if you.....

A. spend most of your time near the shore

B. located your food by sound

C. lived to be 80 years old

D. have four brothers and four sisters

7. In which of the following places would you have the best chance to see a great white shark?

A. Mediterranean Sea

B. Antarctica

C. coastal South Africa

D. Mississippi River

8. Sharks often mistake humans for_____.

9. Which of the following is NOT true?

A. Great white sharks employ different hunting techniques depending on the prey they are stalking.

B. Great white sharks can detect prey by smell or by magnetic field.

C. Great white sharks swallow their own teeth during attacks.

D. Great white sharks often target humans as prey.

10. Which of the following may or may not be true?

A. The great white shark is actually only white on its underparts.

B. Newborn great white sharks are about five feet in length.

C. Great white sharks have serrated teeth that act like saws.

D. Great white sharks have a life span of 40 years

Read the following comprehension and answer the questions

Once upon a time there was a little red hen. She lived in a little white house, and she had a little green garden. Every day she worked in the house and garden. Near her home lived a family of foxes. One day Mamma Fox said to Papa Fox, "I want a fat hen to eat." There was nothing in the pantry for the baby foxes, so Papa Fox started out to find something for them all. He ran down the road until he came to the woods. "Surely I will find something here," he said, but he found nothing to eat in the woods. As he came near the little green garden he said, "Oh, I smell fresh cake. Oh, I smell a little red hen." Sure enough, there was the Little Red Hen eating her cake.

Papa Fox snuck up quietly behind her and grabbed her and put her into the bag on his back; then he ran quickly off down the hill toward his home. The Little Red Hen was so frightened that she could only whisper, "Oh, dear. Oh, dear. Oh, dear." Just then she had to sneeze, and when she put her claw into her pocket for her handkerchief, she felt her little scissors. Quick as a flash she took them out and cut a little hole in the bag. Peeping out she saw a great hill

just ahead, all covered with stones. As Papa Fox stopped to rest on his way up the hill, with his back turned toward her, she cut a big hole in the bag, jumped out and quickly put a big stone in the bag in her place. As Papa Fox kept on up the hill, he thought the bag was pretty heavy, but he said, "Never mind, she is a fat little red hen." Mamma Fox met him at the front door with all the baby foxes. "The water is boiling," said she. "What have you in your bag?" asked the Baby Foxes. "A fat, little, red hen," said Papa Fox As he held the bag over the pot, he said to Mamma Fox, "When I drop her in, you clap on the lid." So he opened the bag. Splash! went the boiling water. It spilled all over Papa Fox and Mamma Fox and the Baby Foxes. Never again did they try to catch the Little Red Hen.

Questions:

1. What was the little red hen's house like?

- a- She lived in a little green house, and she had a little white garden
- b- She lived in a big white house, and she had big green garden
- c- She lived in a little red house, and she had big green garden
- d- She lived in a little white house, and she had a little green garden

2. Why didn't the fox know the hen escaped?

- a- put a big stone in the bag in her place
- b- put aball in the bag in her place
- c- put another big hen in the bag in her place
- d- put a big fox in the bag in her place

3. What do the hen's actions tell us about her as a character?

- a-she is clever
- b-she isn't clever
- c-she is scared
- d-she is afraid

4. Why do you think the foxes left the Little Red Hen alone in the future?

- a-because they were burned by the boiling water
- b- because they weren't hungry any more
- c- because they didn't like hens
- d-because they will eat fish

Read the following comprehension and answer the question

Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland on March 3, 1847. When he was only eleven years old, he invented a machine that could clean wheat. Graham studied anatomy and physiology at the University of London, but moved with his family to Quebec, Canada in 1870.

Bell soon moved to Boston, Massachusetts. In 1871, he began working with deaf people and published the system of Visible Hearing that was developed by his father. Visible Hearing illustrated how the tongue, lips, and throat are used to produce vocal sounds. In 1872, Bell founded a school for the deaf which soon became part of Boston University.

Alexander Graham Bell is best known for his invention of the telephone. While trying to discover the secret of transmitting multiple messages on a single wire, Bell heard the sound of a plucked string along some of the electrical wire. One of Bell's assistants, Thomas A. Watson, was trying to reactivate a telephone transmitter. After hearing the sound, Bell believed he could send the sound of a human voice over the wire. After receiving a patent on March 7, 1876 for transmitting sound along a single wire, he successfully transmitted human speech on March 10th. Bell's telephone patent was one of the most valuable patents ever issued.

He started the Bell Telephone Company in 1877. Bell went on to invent a precursor to the modern day air conditioner, and a device called a "photo phone" that enabled sound to be transmitted on a beam of light. Today's fiber optic and laser communication systems are based on Bell's photo phone research. In 1898, Alexander Graham Bell and his son-in law took over the National Geographic Society and built it into one of the most recognized magazines in the world. Bell also helped found Science Magazine, one of the most respected research journals in the world.

Alexander Graham Bell died August 2, 1922. On the day of his burial, in honor of Bell, all telephone services in the United States were stopped for one minute.

1. Where was Alexander Graham Bell born?

- A. England
- B. Quebec
- C. Scotland
- D. Boston

2. What did Alexander Graham Bell do in 1872?

- A. Invent a machine for cleaning wheat
- B. Start a school of deaf people
- C. Invent the telephone
- D. Study at the University of London

3. What happened first?

- A. Bell invented the telephone

- B. Bell moved to Canada
- C. Bell published the Visible Hearing system
- D. Bell moved to Massachusetts

4. What was Thomas A. Watson doing when Alexander Graham Bell heard the sound of a plucked string over electric wire?

- A. Transmitting multiple messages over a single wire
- B. Transmitting the human voice over the single wire
- C. Starting the Bell Telephone Company
- D. Reactivating a telephone transmitter

5. What is the best definition for "transmit" in this passage?

- A. to block by stopping
- B. to send
- C. to make larger
- D. to disturb

6. Which of the following was Alexander Graham Bell not involved with?

- A. National Geographic Magazine
- B. Science Magazine
- C. Photo phone
- D. Teaching blind people

7. What is a photo phone?

- A. A device that can transmit a message on a sound wave
- B. A device that can transmit a message on a wire
- C. A device that can transmit a message on a beam of light
- D. A device that can transmit a message on a telephone

8. The photo phone was most important to what industry?

- A. Fiber optics and laser communication systems
- B. Telephone
- C. Air-conditioning
- D. Publishing

9. On the day of his funeral, American telephone services were disabled for how many minutes?

Choose the correct answer from a-b-c or d

1-I-----school at 7 am.

a-start b-starts c-starting d-started

2- He-----eat banana.

a-do b-don't c-doesn't d-didn't

3-She told -----to go to the classroom.

a-he b-me c-that d-they

4-I like to watch -----at the weekend.

a-films b-film c-the film

5-He plays football -----not badminton,

a-or b-but c-and d-so

6-She is wearing a-----dress for the wedding.

a-strong b-metal c-beautiful

7-My father had to wait to-----to my teacher.

1-see b-talk c-find

8-When hummingbirds-----it stays in its nest until it can fly.

a-grow up b-is born c-relaxes

9- Even wild animals get tired and need to -----sometimes.

a-relax b-be born c-fit

10-The spider hides and-----to its web when there's an insect on it.

a- keeps b-fits c-returns

11-Bees-----in their hive and only leave when they can fly.

a-grow up b-return c-fit

12-Puffins are very tidy and-----their burrows very clean.

a-fit b-return c-keep

13-Although there are thousands of bees in one hive , they all-----.

a-return b-fit c-grow up

Fly to your target and don't give up

Teacher :Shahira Alsayed Ali

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|----------------------|
| Student ID |
| Student Name English |
| Student Name Arabic |

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



الإمارات العربية المتحدة
وزارة التربية والتعليم

English Term 3 EOY Examination

Grade 6

Sample

60 minutes

| Marker 1 Mark المقَدَّر 1 | Marker 1 Initials | Marker 2 Mark المقَدَّر 2 | Marker 2 Initials | FINAL Moderated Mark الدرجة | | | Skill المهارة |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | | | | In Words بالحروف | In Figures بالأرقام | | |
| | | | | | Tens عشرات | Units آحاد | |
| | | | | | | | Reading القراءة |
| | | | | | | | Writing الكتابة |
| Moderator Name | | | | Moderator Signature | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Part 1

Read the text then answer the questions. Circle A, B, C or D. There is one example.

What would we do if there were no wheels? In my opinion, the most important invention of all time is the wheel. Without the wheel, people could not travel anywhere very easily or quickly. We depend on the wheel for all our transport, such as cars, trains and planes (because planes need wheels to take off and land). If we had to travel long distances without wheels, it would be very difficult. It would also be difficult to see other cities and countries. This means that we wouldn't know about other places and the world would seem very small for us.

If we didn't have the wheel, it would be harder to work quickly and easily. This is because we need wheels to go to and from work, but also because we need wheels to carry things. Without wheels, people would have to carry heavy things in other ways. We might have to use animals or carry things ourselves. Wheels are also a very important part of machines in factories and on farms because they make the machines work. These kinds of wheels are called 'cogs'.

There are lots of very important inventions that have changed the world. But I think that the wheel is the most important for these reasons.

Example: The most important invention is the...

- A wheel
- B lightbulb
- C airplane
- D computer

1. What is the best title for this text?
 - A How to Travel
 - B Important Inventions
 - C Wheels around the World
 - D How Wheels Changed the World

2. What is one thing that DOES NOT need wheels?
 - A trains
 - B planes
 - C boats
 - D cars

3. Without the wheel...
 - A the world would not be small
 - B it would not be easy to travel
 - C other places would be far away
 - D we would know more about our city

4. We use wheels at work to...
 - A carry heavy things
 - B carry animals
 - C help ourselves
 - D help animals

5. Cogs are part of...
 - A farms
 - B wheels
 - C machines
 - D factories

Part 2

Read the text then answer the questions. Decide if each statement is True or False. The first one is done for you.

What are tornadoes? Tornadoes (or twisters) are spiral, violent winds that can destroy everything in their path. They are mostly in America, but other countries all over the world can have tornadoes too.

Tornadoes are large, funnel-shaped clouds, that look like a long rope sweeping across the land. They can be black, grey or even white. Tornadoes travel at different speeds and can last from a few minutes up to an hour.

They are very dangerous, so you must follow this advice if there is a tornado warning:

- The safest place to be during a tornado is in a tornado shelter or a basement. If you are not near one, then a bathroom with no windows is a good place.
- Protect your head and neck by pulling a mattress or sleeping bag over your head.
- Keep water, food and a first-aid kit in the shelter and don't leave until you are sure the tornado is over.

Example: Tornadoes are not very dangerous.

A True

B False

6. Tornadoes only happen in America.

A True

B False

7. Tornadoes can be different colours.

A True

B False

8. If there is a tornado, you should find shelter near a window.

A True

B False

9. You should cover your head with a mattress or blanket.

A True

B False

10. You shouldn't leave your shelter until the tornado is over.

A True

B False

Part 3

Read the film review and then answer the questions. Write no more than TWO words for each question. There is one example

Last week my friend Ali and I went to see a science fiction film called 'Revenge of the Mutants'. It is set in outer space, in another galaxy. It's about a spaceship that gets lost in space. Then it meets an evil mutant monster that lives on another planet. We watched it in 3-D and the special effects were absolutely amazing. My favourite scene was when the monster attacked the spaceship. It was really terrifying! But the film is very long and the plot is a bit boring in parts. There are long scenes where the main characters are just travelling in space and talking a lot and nothing exciting is happening. After the film, I read on a movie website that the original version of this film was made in the 1950s. When it was first shown in cinemas, people ran out of the cinemas screaming! And they didn't even see it in 3-D!

Notes

Example: Type of film: science fiction

11. Setting: a galaxy in _____

12. Plot: a/an _____ gets lost and meets a monster

13. Good points: the _____ were amazing

14. Bad points: some long scenes that are a little _____

15. Fun fact: people screamed during the _____ version of the film

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Marker 1 | | | |
| Task Completion | Vocabulary | Grammar | Organisation |
| / 4 | / 4 | / 4 | / 4 |